

# The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1854.

BY L. D. STARKE.

TERMS.

THE  
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PRICE corner of Main and Road  
POETRY.

Lilly Lee.

By ALICE CAREY.  
I love thee, Lilly Lee,  
the petrel love the sea,  
the will be loves the thyme,  
the pot loves the rhyme,  
the blossoms loves the dew—  
the angels loved the too.

when the twilight's dying head  
and her golden sheeted bed,  
the silent stars drew near,  
the pale and tremulous with fear,  
while the night's repelling frown  
angels the young zephyr down,  
and I all my love to thee,  
loving, fearing, Lilly Lee.

entered then her gentle breast,  
a troubled sweet unrest,  
a bird too near the net,  
the fowler's hand hath set;  
her mournful eyes the while  
her spirit speaking smile,  
and me love could not depart  
tho' pale arrow from the heart.

ching from that very day  
soon pleading to have sway,  
closing close her little hand,  
clutch'd with her till the sand,  
tumbling from beneath her tread,  
screamed her softly to the dead,  
here in peace she waits for me,  
dearest, dearest Lilly Lee.

the chased heart loves the wave,  
blind silence loves the grave,  
the patient loves prayer,  
pale passion loves despair,  
and I, and still love I thee,  
self-stolen Lilly Lee.

SCOLLANDOUS.  
From Peterson's Magazine.

THE FIRST PARTY.

BY ELIA RODMAN.

weeks the house of Brellington, a branch, had been in earnest over the 'coming out' of her daughter. They were an important family—in themselves their influential connections; and not strange that an important, genteel-looking woman like Mrs. Brellington should be called 'mother' a delicate snow-drop as Ella. Brellington, with their city and all proper appurtenances, at the head of the very elite; and Brellington was the leading member of choice spirits endowed with such intellect and soul for the aim-character of mere fashionable men. Brellington, therefore, could not be a child under more favorable circumstances. But it was provoking, as her thought, that the child should be a child, and so obstinately bent to the triumph that she was affixed with the unworthy attempt of aping that is so far above her.

Miss Jerusha looked triumphant, as she departed with the treasured brocade; and that very evening she remade her will in favor of her dear niece, Sarah.

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Miss Sarah yielded up her charge, little deeming that 'the baby,' as she still called her, had had the audacity to become engaged; and Mrs. Brellington received her without a doubt, except in the matter of health and the natural change effected in five years, she was in all respects the daughter whom one of aunt Sarah's country neighbors had pronounced her 'too lazy to raise.'

This was the episode in the young life of Ella Brellington that threatened to cloud all her future days.

Mrs. Brellington, though a skilful manager, was foiled in her turn. She had determined that Ella's first appearance should at least be characterized by magnificence; and for this desirable end she had procured an elegant white satin dress, brocaded with silver, and had her own rich diamonds splendidly reset; but papa declared that 'he would not have his perfect little piece of statuary overloaded in this heavy style.' So Ella and Mrs. Brellington had at the time of the engagement a bright idea struck me: mamma, I knew, was fond of macaroons, and watching an opportunity I slipped half a dozen in my pocket for a sin-offering.

'I presented these and the broken comb together; but, instead of being appeased, mamma was perfectly horrified.'

'And I am quite certain that the severest punishment I ever received was given more for my vulgarity than for my disloyalty.'

'We really do not deserve so much kindness! But, my dear madam, you must not tempt me with a sight of these beautiful ornaments, for Ella is such a careless little thing that I cannot allow her to wear them. Think how I should feel if she returned without that exquisite brooch, or if the drop of one of those lovely ear-rings should be missing!'

Grandmother looked frightened; they were too valuable to be lost, and she hastily replaced them in their cases—saying, as she did so:

'Well, well—we must try to console the child for her disappointment.'

But Ella was not even aware of the existence of the ornaments, for during the discussion she had been deeply absorbed in the pages of 'Henloworth.'

She certainly was a strange child; and so thought her mother as she entered her room on the night preceding that eventful evening. The apartment had been furnished by a mother who was both able and anxious to gratify every fancy of a beloved child; and articles of beauty were grouped around in charming confusion.

Ella was asleep; and Mrs. Brellington approached the richly carved bedstead with its pink and white draperies, and stood watching the slumberer, as she had often watched in by-gone years.

She glanced at the small, white hand that rested on the counterpane, and started at the sight of a slender ring of gold,

which was set a small ruby heart. She had never seen the ring before—who could have given it to her? It looked most suspiciously like a *gage d'amour*; but it might prove nothing more alarming than a *gage d'amitié*. Some school girl token, I suppose, thought the watchful mother; but she determined to question Ella upon the subject.

'Recollect that on this, your first appearance in the world,' depends every thing.'

'Don't recollect any such thing!' exclaimed her father, 'upon this first appearance' depends nothing but the certainty of your having more beauty than you can possibly talk to, and hearing more nonsense than you can possibly understand. And now let me take a visit to the bowing-alley—you look fairly bleached for want of exercise.'

Mrs. Brellington was anxious to hear the whole story at once; but Ella coaxed, and the wary mother, reflecting that 'a scene' might materially interfere with her hopes and expectations for the evening, prudently dropped the subject for the present.

The important evening arrived, and Ella was placed under the hands of the French maid hours before it was necessary. Upon the subject of her toilet all had had something to say; and yet such was Mrs. Brellington's tact that none felt offended at the rejection of their proposals.

There was Miss Jerusha Brellington, a rich, spinster aunt of Mr. Brellington's, who was a perfect terror to her relations from a habit of hunting up causes of offence and making a fresh will at least once a week. She had lost a lover in her younger days, by testing the strength of his affection in various unique ways that have not transpired. This lady, having produced a thick brocade silk, that fairly stood alone from its richness, with some magnificent old lace, that looked as though it had just been baptized in coffee, 'took the chair' and held forth upon the mighty things that had been done by herself in that snuff-colored brocade. She concluded by observing, in a manner that expressed her conviction of being accommodating to a fault, that 'she would allow the dress to be taken in for Ella, and, perhaps, modernized a little.'

Ella's tip-toe height was only an inch above five feet, and her two arms would scarcely fill one ample sleeve of Miss Jerusha's dress; therefore she laughed in the very face of her scandalized aunt in uncontrollable merriment.

Mrs. Brellington would as soon have equipped the pretty debutante in one of her drawing-room curtains, but she well remembered that the self-important spinster had property to give and bequeath; so she laid her hand on Miss Jerusha's shoulder, and looking down into her face, with an expression that seemed to be saying: 'You generous woman!' she replied, in the most grateful of voices.

'Dear aunt, this is really *too* kind! Don't mention it,' said Miss Jerusha, looking as though her niece ought to be too full for utterance.

'We all know how *much* you prize elegant dress—' Miss Jerusha turned it over and regarded it affectionately, 'but even *my* partiality cannot consider Ella as suitably attired in any dress that has been graced by you.'

Miss Jerusha looked reflective, and encountered her niece's eyes in the mirror.

'We all know what *you* must have been in that dress,' proceeded Mrs. Brellington, in a touching manner; 'Mrs. Brellington has given us a description of your appearance, thus attired—and do not, my dear aunt, for one moment imagine that we cannot appreciate you without such sacrifices. Believe me that I shall be far better satisfied with Ella in a toilet more adapted to her humble charms than if she were attired in the unworthy attempt of aping that is so far above her.'

Miss Sarah yielded up her charge, little deeming that 'the baby,' as she still called her, had had the audacity to become engaged; and Mrs. Brellington received her without a doubt, except in the matter of health and the natural change effected in five years, she was in all respects the daughter whom one of aunt Sarah's country neighbors had pronounced her 'too lazy to raise.'

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Hauteville's party, she was reluctantly obliged to consign Ella to the care of another chaperone. Mr. Brellington was to accompany his daughter; and in the dressing-room they were to meet an old friend of mamma's who was delighted to usher in the radiance of this new star.

Ella, beautiful as a dream, of the genius of spring, as she sat there decked with violets, thought sadly of the room's confession and scarcely raised her eyes to the many faces in the room—the property of various relatives who had assembled to pronounce their judgment upon her appearance.

Aunt Jerusha kindly observed that she would *pass*—and then reflected what a splendid change would have been produced by the snuff-colored brocade. Grandmother Brellington thought that she 'really did very well,' but sighed as she remembered the beauties of her own day, and how they had degenerated; 'then' person must really deserve the distinction of belle-ship now, a *little* beauty, a great deal of brass, a fantastic style of dress, and numerous unmeaning airs and graces did the thing at once.'

Other less important judges were enraptured with the fair vision who sat absorbed in a silent contemplation of her bouquet; and Mr. Brellington, after surveying her from all points of view, observed in a tone half earnest, half ironical, 'Your first party, Ella! Your first introduction to the gay world—I think that is the phrase—and to friends who will commence their good offices by criticizing your dress, disapproving your style, and insinuating that the fitness of the debutante is, doubtless, the skill of the practised tactician.'

'But I am wrong,' he added, as his face resumed its pleasant expression, 'to give you this "peep behind the scenes"; then more agreeable thoughts might occupy our hour of waiting. I was just thinking of my "first party," and the rather original ideas which, at that tender age, I attached to "merry-making." Ella was just fourteen; and was to have the honor of accompanying my sister, two years older, in the character of Beau. I had been dressed for some time; and impatiently perambulating up and down, as I beheld one curl after another slowly emerge from its paper-chrysalis, I began to fear that my companion never would be presentable, and I exclaimed at length:

'Oh! sister! Do make haste! The party will certainly be in before we get there!' Whether I had visions of a demolished supper-table—expecting the first arrivals to make a hungry descent upon the viands—or whether I was tormented by the apparition of a room full of dancers, and no resting-place for the sole of our feet, I do not remember; but my impatience, instead of hastening matters, proved fatal to the already arranged cure, and it took my sister some time to recover from a fit of laughter.'

'My first party,' said Mrs. Brellington, 'was a rose surrounded by thorns. I was young in such things, then, and my mother had just bought me a particularly handsome, round shell-comb, to keep back my hair. I had broken several before, and was strictly charged not to remove this from my head during the evening.'

Eve, however, couldn't be contented in Paradise, without knowing how those apples tasted; and before long, I was boasting to my companions of the wonderful stretching qualities possessed by the comb. Upon the principle that 'seeing is believing,' I attempted to illustrate my assertion; but as I sat pulling the elastic shell, it suddenly snapt in two—and I remained for some moments overwhelmed by the thoughts of punishment. But at the supper-table a bright idea struck me: mamma, I knew, was fond of macaroons, and watching an opportunity I slipped half a dozen in my pocket for a sin-offering.

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who seems to have distinguished himself in your eyes by turning somersets and climbing fences!'

'Oh, papa!' said Ella, reproachfully, 'how can you?'

'I don't know, indeed,' said he, 'how I can—for you are, of course, pondering over the possibility of my consenting to smile upon this ridiculous love affair. Nought and nought never made any two expect to become one? For I had it, from the best authority, that your hero is as unmerciful with worldly goods as any romance reader could desire.'

Ella was incisively pulling the ca-jella to pieces, but she looked up to say in such a tone: 'Oh, papa! If you had only seen him!'

Mr. Brellington smiled and turned his head toward the door; but Ella thought his silence ominous, and mournfully followed him back to the drawing-room.

Aunt Jerusha was just fairly started for the fourth time on the narrative of her "first party," which comprised the entire history of that wonderful brocade—a description of her whole personal appearance and powers of fascination—with other particulars "too numerous to mention"—when, to the relief of her auditory, the hall-bell was violently pulled, and all exclaimed:

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# DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.



TUESDAY MORNING, June 6, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ.,  
Of Northampton.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of this county are requested to attend a meeting of the party this (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of important business connected with the legislative canvass.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. M. Shaw for Part 3 of the message and accompanying documents, session 1853-'4; also, for a copy of the Nebraska bill as it finally passed both Houses of Congress.

## The Law must be Executed.

This was the noble and patriotic response of the President of the United States to the despatch of the Boston Marshal, announcing that he had called in the aid of the military in executing the fugitive-slave law; and it puts to shame the thousand-and-one silly insinuations of the Whigs as to the President's sympathies with the factious of the North. The issue was flatly and directly presented. A Southern slaveholder learns that his runaway slave is in Boston; he goes there armed with complete proof of ownership, and demands the restitution of his property: the United States officers proceed to execute the law; an infuriated mob assemble—their angry passions are dashed into greater madness by the inflammatory speeches of such fanatics as Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and others, and an attempt is made to rescue the fugitive from the hands of the law: the Court-house doors are battered down, and a Deputy Marshal shot while in the discharge of his duty: still the Marshal unflinchingly performs his duty—fortifies himself by calling to his aid two companies of United States troops—shows his determination to execute the law at all hazards, and communitates his proceedings to the President. This reply of that high functionary is worthy of Old Hickory himself—“Your conduct is APPROVED: THE LAW MUST BE EXECUTED.”

Most proudly has President Pierce realized the confident anticipations of all true patriots, and gloriously fulfilled the expectations which the South based upon his known antecedents. He has proved himself to be, in the most comprehensive sense, not the President of a section, but of the whole United States. Let the storm of abolitionism rage—let the demoniac fanaticism of Northern mad-cap vent its impotent rage upon all law-abiding citizens, and even in their fiendish fury shed the blood of a public officer, verily they shall have their reward—for the President of the United States has proclaimed, in a tone not to be misunderstood or avoided—“THE LAW MUST BE EXECUTED.”

**BUKS REMANDED!**—By last night's mail, we learn that the fugitive Burns had been remanded to the custody of his master. Amid the howlings of the abolitionists, he was escorted to the wharf at Boston by a strong military force, and placed on board a revenue cutter, to be brought back to the South.

## GRAND WHIG POW-WOW.

The Whig meeting at the Courthouse yesterday was a rich affair. There was trouble in the Whig camp. Everybody expected something interesting to transpire and everybody was not to be disappointed. The organization of the meeting was easily effected. The appointment of delegates to confer with the Perquimans delegation at Woodville on Saturday next also went through pretty smoothly, though a portentous cloud manifested itself in the horizon and mutterings of the coming storm were very distinctly heard. The next step was a motion to nominate a candidate for the H. of Commons—and then the storm burst forth. Mr. W. E. Mann deliberately walked up to the water-stand—swallowing a cooling draught of nature's own beverage, and then proceeded to “make a statement.” He referred to the call of the meeting—it was made by my friend of his—denounced caucuses—declared himself a candidate in spite of them—expressed the belief that the Whigs of the county would put the seal of their disapprobation upon them in August next—and wound up by declaring that he would withdraw from the meeting, and called upon his friends to follow him! Whereupon about one-half of the Whigs present withdrew, leaving the other half to “solemn meditation.” But the meeting was not broken up—The caucus men stood their ground manfully—and Mr. Brooks and Mr. J. W. Hinton criticised pretty sharply the speech and conduct of Mr. Mann. Mr. John Pool also made a speech. So likewise did Dr. Rufus K. Speed. The meeting then proceeded to make a nomination, but did not succeed in getting one to accept. They had to adjourn over. Hurray for “harmonious Whig glory!”

## THE NEBRASKA BILL.

As we have been applied to by many persons for information as to the provisions of this important measure, which has recently passed Congress, we condense its main features.

The first section of the bill defines the boundaries of the Territory; prescribes that when admitted as a State, the said Territory shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission; provides that Congress may, if it see fit, divide said Territory into two or more Territories, or attach any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States; and secures the rights of Indian tribes in said Territory.

Section 2 provides for the appointment of a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years—shall be commander-in-chief of the militia—shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the U. S. until the decision of the President of the U. S. can be made known thereon—and generally shall take care that the laws of the Territory be faithfully executed.

Section 3 establishes the office of Secretary of the Territory, and defines its duties—authorizes said Secretary to act as Governor in case of the death, resignation, removal or absence of the Governor.

Section 4 provides for the organization of the Territorial Legislature, to consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council to consist of thirteen members, and the House of Representatives of twenty-six members—to be increased from time to time in proportion to the number of qualified voters, until it reaches the maximum number of thirty-nine. Also provides for laying off the Territory into counties or districts, and the election of members of the Council and House of Representatives.

Section 5 prescribes the qualification of voters. Any resident citizen of the U. S., or any one who has declared upon oath his determination to become such, to be entitled to the right of suffrage. The right does not extend to officers and soldiers of the U. S. army who may be stationed in the Territory.

Section 6 provides that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act—but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil—no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor the lands of non-residence taxed higher than those of residents. Also vests in the Governor a qualified veto upon the action of the Legislature, similar to that vested in the President of the U. S. in relation to the legislation of Congress.

Section 7 provides for the appointment of local officers by the Governor and Legislature.

Section 8 relates to the qualification of office-holders in certain cases—bids a member of the Legislature to hold an office which may have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased, while he was a member, until one year after the expiration of the term for which he was elected—not to be applicable, however, to members of the first Legislature. Officers of the U. S., except postmasters, are forbidden to hold office under the Territorial Government.

Section 9 establishes a judiciary system, and defines the jurisdiction of the several Courts. Prohibits any interference with the act for the recovery of fugitives from justice or persons escaping from the service of their masters, to the Territory.

Section 10 extends the acts for the recovery of fugitives from justice or persons escaping from the service of their masters, to the Territory.

Section 11 provides for the appointment of an Attorney and Marshal for said Territory, to be upon a footing with similar officers in the Territory of U. S.

Section 12 reserves to the President of the U. S., by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the appointment of the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, and prescribes the compensation of each, to be paid out of the U. S. Treasury.

Section 13 refers to the time and place of holding the first Legislative Assembly, and that body, with the Governor is authorized to locate the seat of Government.

Section 14 is important, as relating to the subject of slavery, and we give it entire:

**Sec. 14. And be it further enacted,** That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elec-

tions the times, places, and manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighteenth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measure, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

Section 15 authorizes appropriations to be made for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of Government, the purchase of a Library, &c., out of the U. S. Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Territory.

Section 16 reserves two sections of the public lands in each township for educational purposes.

Section 17 authorizes the Governor to define Judicial Districts and assign the Judges to them—also to appoint the time and places of holding the Courts until the Legislature shall have organized them.

Section 18 requires all officers to be appointed for the Territory by the President of the U. S., to give security for moneys entrusted with them for disbursement.

These are all the provisions of the law relating to the Territory of Nebraska. The remainder of the bill re-enacts the provisions and applies them to the Territories of Kansas.

**Speech of Hon. H. M. Shaw.**

We have read, with the highest satisfaction, the eloquent and able speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 29th May, by the Hon. H. M. Shaw, on the subject of the distribution of the public lands, and in reply to the speech of Hon. S. H. Rogers, delivered some weeks ago. It is a powerful and convincing effort, and we shall lay it before our readers, *in extenso*, next week—regretting that it did not reach us in time for our issue of to-day. The Washington Sentinel, in introducing the speech to its readers, says:

We lay before our readers a very able and interesting speech on the Land question, recently delivered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. H. M. Shaw, of North Carolina. Mr. Shaw is a new member; but his sound principles, fine talents, and pleasing address, cannot fail to produce their proper effect.

**Cape Fear BAR CONVENTION.**

A Convention of Delegates from the different counties of the Cape Fear region, interested in the improvement of Cape Fear Bar and Harbor, convened in Wilmington on the 28th ult. His Excellency, Governor Reid, presided. The following resolutions were the result of the deliberations of the Convention:

**Resolved**, That the General Government, by the erection of Jetties on Oak Island for the protection of the fortifications there, and the consequent washing away of the sands upon the opposite point of Bald Head, and their deposit upon the Main Bar of Cape Fear, has been the cause of great and lasting injury to the Commerce of North Carolina.

**Resolved**, Therefore, that we may rightfully appeal to the Government, and we do appeal to it by all the claims of magnanimity and justice, to undo what it has done to our injury, and to restore what it has taken from us.

**Resolved**, That in the judgment of this Convention, the improvement of the Cape Fear by closing of the New Inlet, is a work national in its character, constitutionally unobjectionable, feasible at a cost far below comparison with the benefit of its results, of equal importance to the ship owner and underwriter of the North, and the Merchant and Farmer of the South, and of vital necessity to the Commercial interests of this State; and moreover, that it would obviate, at a great saving of expense to the Government, all necessity for completing the plan already adopted, and as yet but partially executed, for the fortification and defense of the Cape Fear Harbor.

**Resolved**, That North Carolina, who has always been loyal and true to the Constitution and the Union, who began her national history by a magnanimous sacrifice of her individual interest to the general welfare, who has given, manifested and received most scantly, who has cheerfully borne her share of the common burdens, without any just and equal participation in the common benefits, has a right to expect of the Government, in the prosecution of this work, an aid proportionate to its importance, and to her need:

**Resolved**, That the President of this Convention be requested to forward copies of the Report and Resolutions to our Senator and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to lay them before their respective houses, and to exert themselves in carrying out the object of this Convention.

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the general government claims it as a right and duty to interpose for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation

## THE BOSTON MOB.

Boston has been in a perfect ferment for the last ten days. Last week we had barely time to announce the fact that the mob had attempted to rescue a fugitive-slave from the hands of the U. S. Marshal by violence, and that a deputy Marshal had been killed while in the discharge of his official duty. We shall now briefly recapitulate the case for the information of our readers.

Col. Charles F. Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., having learned that his slave, Anthony Burns, who had escaped from his service some months previously, was in Boston, proceeded to that city, and on the 24th ult. had Burns arrested. He carried with him the amplest evidences of ownership and identity. It immediately became noised abroad that the “man-hunters” were about to restore a slave to his master. The abolitionists were at once in motion. Meetings were held—Theodore Parker, a clerical ruffian, and the notorious Wendell Phillips, exerted all the power of their eloquence to excite the mob to violence—thousands of the people were wrought to madness by their fanatical appeals, and a “rescue” was determined upon. A rush was made for the Court-house, where the case was undergoing examination. The doors were battered down, and the mob rushed in; but they were met by a stern resistance, which gave an unexpected check to their progress. The Marshal and his assistants fled them so heavily with clubs, &c., as to bring them to a halt, and ultimately to drive them off. We regret, however, to state that in the fray a Deputy Marshal, named Batchelder, was killed by the infuriated mob.

Meanwhile the Abolitionists continued to excite the mob by their fanatical appeals—Inflammatory handbills were issued, and calls made upon the people of the surrounding country to flock to the city; and in pursuance of this call many of the country people did go to Boston. But while these formidable arrangements were progressing, the Marshal was not idle. He called upon the city authorities to furnish guards, and made a requisition for United States troops, so that when the Abolitionists held their next meeting for the purpose of rescuing Burns, they talked long law, but wisely concluded not to run against the bristling bayonets of the soldiers. And when the President, in response to a telegraphic dispatch from the Marshal, told that functionary that his conduct was approved, and that the law must be executed at all hazards and at any cost, the fanatics were thrown aback, and up to last advices, had wisely abstained from “running a tilt” with the U. S. forces. Some dozen of them had been arrested on the charge of being engaged in the mob that killed Deputy Marshal Batchelder. And one of the most gratifying features of this outrageous affair, is the fact that Parker and Phillips, who had done their best to excite the fury of the populace against the authorities, were themselves compelled to seek the aid of those same authorities to protect them against the threatened violence of the Irish population, who had given pretty clear evidences of a determination to avenge upon their heads the blood of their fellow-countryman, Batchelder.

The whole affair demonstrates this important truth—that while the abolitionists of the North are ready to resist the law and do anything, however, base or criminal, to prevent its execution, the President of the U. S. has evinced a determination to wield the vast power which he possesses in its vindication and enforcement. While the moral sentiment of the Abolitionists of the North is against the law, the South may rely upon it, that while FRANKLIN PIERCE is President, the law will be fearlessly and rigidly enforced, in spite of every opposition.

**CUBA FILLIBUSTERING.**

It having become manifest that unlawful expeditions were being organized in the United States, for the purpose of invading Cuba, the President has issued the following Proclamation on the subject:

**By the President of the United States.**

Whereas, information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing there, are engaged in organizing and fitting out multiplied wrongs and insults. Should this view of the subject be taken by Southern whigs generally, as we sincerely hope it may, it will then be necessary to take some other action. We sincerely wish that the suggestion we are about to make had come recommended to the party by more age, experience and position than we can boast of.

Humble however as we may be, our advice is the prompting of a head devolved to a cause for which we have privately and publicly struggled for the last seventeen years, and which we will never abandon. We throw out then for the consideration of our Southern Whig brethren the suggestion of holding a Southern Whig Convention in some central point of the South—say Columbus, Ga., for instance—either during the coming autumn or in the next spring to consider of the policy and duty of the Whigs of the South. Although the Whigs of the South may never be able to elect a Whig of their choice to the Presidency, they can exercise an influence most potent for good. Upon one great subject they can act with the Democrats of the South. They can cooperate in the acquisition of Cuba, and thus place two slave States in the way of Northern aggression, while it would throw open to Southern enterprise and Southern cities the trade of the most fertile and beautiful Island of the ocean. The true and best mode of resisting Northern aggression is to foster and develop by all possible expedients our own vast and incalculable resources. Build up New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk, and in turn they will build up the interior cities and towns and place the South in a condition to laugh to scorn the threats of the Abolitionists. The holding of such a Convention as we propose may be termed *sectional*. Well, let it be so. It is *sectional* and *meant to be so*. What are the Northern Whigs now doing? Acting sectionally for the purpose of *violating* the Constitution. Look at their votes on the Nebraska bill and then see if it will lay in their mouths to rebuke the Whigs of the South for holding a sectional Convention to devise ways and means to protect the Constitution from their own ruthless assaults.

And whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated, under any pretence whatever;

And whereas, to that end, all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States, against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace, are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the general government claims it as a right and duty to interpose for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation

of the public tranquility, from whatever quarter menaced; and it will not fail to prosecute with due energy all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations.

I earnestly exhort all good citizens to disown and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith; especially charging the several district attorneys, collectors, and other officers of the United States, civil or military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert, the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States.

**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**  
By the President:  
W. L. MARCY, Secretary.

## DISSOLUTION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, one of the ablest and most influential Whig papers of the South, has sounded the death-knell of its party. It scorns longer to affect the existence of a national Whig party, and thus pronounces its dissolution:

**THE WHIG PARTY.**—To any one of the slightest observation it must be very apparent that what was once known as the Whig party has ceased to exist. The name now used signifies nothing and represents nothing in a national sense of the word. The so-called Whigs of the North have not one feeling in common with the Whigs of the South, and it is idle for sections so antagonistic to attempt to unite in electing a candidate for the Presidency. These facts have much against our will be forced upon us by the action of the Whigs of the North.

Meanwhile the Abolitionists continued to excite the mob by their fanatical appeals—Inflammatory handbills were issued, and calls made upon the people of the surrounding country to flock to the city; and in pursuance of this call many of the country people did go to Boston. But while these formidable arrangements were progressing, the Marshal was not idle. He called upon the city authorities to furnish guards, and made a requisition for United States troops, so that when the Abolitionists held their next meeting for the purpose of rescuing Burns, they talked long law, but wisely concluded not to run against the bristling bayonets of the soldiers. And when the President, in response to a telegraphic dispatch from the Marshal, told that functionary that his conduct was approved, and that the law must be executed at all hazards and at any cost, the fanatics were thrown aback, and up to last advices, had wisely abstained from “running a tilt” with the U. S. forces. Some dozen of them had been arrested on the charge of being engaged in the mob that killed Deputy Marshal Batchelder. And one of the most gratifying features of this outrageous affair, is the fact that Parker and Phillips, who had done their best to excite the fury of the populace against the authorities, were themselves compelled to seek the aid of those same authorities to protect them against the threatened violence of the Irish population, who had given pretty clear evidences of a determination to avenge upon their heads the blood of their fellow-countryman, Batchelder.

## NORFOLK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

BACON—Virginia and N. C. hog round new 84c. Hams 10 a 11cts, CORN—White 65; Yellow 63 a 6cts. Mixed 68c. WHEAT—Red, \$1 75; white, \$1 75. FLOUR—\$7 to \$7 50. FLAXSEED—\$1 30. PORK—Mess, \$164. Prime, \$15 16. W. O. Pipe, \$56. STAVES—W. O. Hhd, \$44. R. O. hhd \$36 a \$50. W. O. Heading, \$65. Rough W. O. bbl, \$18. TAR—Black, \$3 50. COTTON—9 & 94 cents. LARD—104 cents. PEAS—B. E. \$1 05cts.

BALTIMORE MARKET—June 3. Flour—Howard street and City Mills \$5 75. The supply of wheat is light, about 2500 bushels offered, with sales of white at \$2 10 a 2 12, red, prime 2 03a \$2 05. About 9,000 bushels of corn offered and partly sold at 75 cents for yellow.

### NOTICE.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder at Currituck Court House, on the 29th of June, to the repairers of the Court House in said county, to be enlarged, both in length and width, with the addition of the best quality brick and timber and cypress shingles. For further particulars refer to the building committee at Currituck Court House, N. C.

W. BRAY,

B. T. SIMMONS, Building Committee.

J. S. DEY,

32 North State copy.

PORK! PORK! a fine lot of Mess Pork, just received and for sale by A. H. CURRAN.

SHOW CASE GLASS!—A fine lot of large Show Case Glass for sale by A. H. CURRAN.

LOOKING GLASSES, Combs, Brushes, &c. for sale by A. H. CURRAN.

ETHERIAL OIL just received and for sale by A. H. CURRAN.

ACCORDIONS!—The subscriber has just received a lot of Accordions, which are all well known.

A. H. CURRAN.

NEW-ENGLAND SMOKED HERRINGS.—

The subscriber has just received a lot of New-England Smoked Herring; also, a fine lot of large blue Fish. Call and examine them.

A. H. CURRAN.

MILK-LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PAL-PLA-PLA-PLA, WEAKNESS—MOTH-UR-DAUGHTER-CURED, HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, every where, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. C. Cooper:

CAPE BRIDGE, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. C. Cooper—Dear Sir,

Agreeable to my request, and my own desire to benefit the sick, I hereby certify the great relief received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, which was taken with a violent *pathogenesis*, or rather *pathology*, of the heart, which continued so severely as though my heart had almost forgotten its office.—The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of the *last* instance of relief in my life by the use of this valuable medicine, I was laid up with *inflammation of my ankle*, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste, appetite, and the sore which was some time past down and half-way around my ankle, required every effort to heat it, until procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my taste, healed my ankle, and I am free from feeling during the *last* years.

Again our dear daughter, when the heat came up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used bottle of HAMPTON'S TINCTURE; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her feet returned—we kept her legs bandaged in strips of wool until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

With respect,

LILLIAN EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely command the above statement to be correct.

E. C. COOPER, Postmaster,

Cape Bridge, Hampshire Co., Va.

Deafened, blind and children will please to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours very respectfully,

VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplin U. S. N.

PONTSVILLE, Va., Aug. 18, 1854.

M. J. E. BOLSTON, Sir,

While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have had a great deal of trouble, dizziness and general debility, with a severe headache, which now enjoys better health for thirty years past, and is restored by the use of HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

Yours very respectfully,

VERNON ESKRIDGE, Chaplin U. S. N.

PONTSVILLE, Va., Aug. 18, 1854.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

EVERY COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.—

From J. H. Harris, Esq., Letter, April 14, 1854.

After speaking of wonderful cures he says: "Mr. H. has been suffering with the complaints and with debility, and is now enjoys better health for thirty years past, and is restored by the use of HAMPTON'S TINCTURE."

SEANED SIDE BREAST EYES.—

From a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Louisa, Va.—My wife has been for years with great weakness, pain in the breast, and back; palpitation of the heart; feeble in the nervous system; loss of appetite; the heart very weak. I am pleased to say, that H. has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

HEMATITIS, 28 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism for 12 to her 50th year of age; at times helpless. Being wealthy, she employed medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S TINCTURE.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the greatest healer of the blood by far, but especially when the stone Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains, Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Bowel complaint, worms, Nervous Debility; all diseases arising from impure blood, and Medicine it has no equal.

By Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth MORTIMER, and MOWBRAY, Battie and Druggists generally.

NOTICE.

Will be sold in the Town of Hertford, on the 17th of June next, one-half of the schooner "MARY SKINNER," the interest of Mr. Simonds, dec'd, in said vessel. Terms 30-3.

THE ADMINISTRATOR.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT VESSELS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Elizabeth City, Superintendent of Light Vessels, May 30, 1854.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, June 17, 1854, for furnishing and delivering Rations and Fuel on board the Light Vessels in this Collector's District, viz: Wade's Point and Croatan Light Vessels, for the period of twelve months from the 1st July, 1854, to the 30th June, 1855. The proposals must be of good and approved quality—to be delivered in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, on board the above named Light Vessels, at least once a quarter, free of expense to the U. S. States, and agreeably to the annexed table of the weekly ration, viz :

WEEKLY QUANTITY.

</

## POET'S CORNER.

The Lovers.  
Tell me winged winds,  
that round my pathway roost,  
Do ye not know some spot,  
Where mortals weep no more?

Some lone and pleasant dell,  
Some Valley in the West,  
Where free from toil and pain,  
The weary soul may rest?

The loud wind dwindled to a whi-perlow,  
And sighed for pity as it answered "No."

Tell me thou mighty deep,  
Those billows round me play,  
Knowst thou some favored spot,  
Some island far awa?

Where weary man may find  
The bliss for which he sighs;

Where sorrow never lives?

And friendship never dies?

The cloud waves rolling in perpetual flow,  
Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer

"No."

And thou serenest mood  
That with such holy face

Didst look upon the earth.

Asleep in night's embrace,  
Tell me, in all thy round:

Hast thou not seen some spot  
Where miserable man

Find a happier lot?

Behind the cloud the moon withdrew in  
wo.

And a voice, sweet but sad, responded

"No."

Tell me, my secret soul,

Of tell me, Hope and Faith,

Is there no resting place?

From sorrow, sin and death?

Is there no happy spot?

Where mortals may be blest,

Where grief may find a balm,

And weariness a rest?

Fath, Hope, and Love, best boms to  
mortals given,

Waved their bright wings, and whisper-

ed,

"Yes, in Heaven."

## GENERAL SELECTIONS

### A RICH LETTER.

The California Courier says:—We have been favored for publication the letter which will be found below from the gentleman who received it. It will be seen that the lady discovered his residence and very existence through the spirit rappers. Being desirous of coming to California, and not having the means to do so, she consulted the spirit rappers. The spirits informed her of Mr. W. in California—of the goodness of his heart and of his known generosity to the fair, and that she would write to him, he would furnish the means to bring her to California. She asks that a club may be formed in this city to bring her here. Will not some of the many gentlemen of this city club together at once and send this lady the means to come to California? Read her letter and then organize to fit with.

The gentleman to whom the lady addressed herself has never lived in the State of New York and has no acquaintance in that region. He has been made known to her by a spiritual communication. Here follows the letter:

FEBRUARY 19, 1854.

SIR:—As I am about to address one I never saw nor heard of only in a mysterious way, and not knowing in reality that you do exist, I am at a loss what to say; but from an indescribable desire I have to come to California, I am induced to take this step. So pardon me, sir, if this letter should find a living being, for the liberty I am about to take.

I hear you have spirit rappers there, so we have here. I am not a believer, by any means—rather sceptical of the two, but by the way of them. I hear of you, and as they profess to tell things of this world, as well as the next, and as I am tinctured with a spirit of romance, I thought I would visit them for once, and see if they would devise any way or means for me to go to California. They told me of your noble heart and feeling for your fellow beings—that I could look to you with safety for a friend, and one worthy of my confidence. They tell me, if I write to you, my wish would be granted—that then I can reach the height of my ambition. Now, if they are false spirits, there is nothing lost—if true, to come to California is what I most desire. If you could get up a club and raise means to help me to go there, you would confer a kindness that would be greatly appreciated. I have relatives who are able, but they think me insane when I speak of it. I despaired of getting money enough to come, by my own exertions. I am only a seamstress, dressmaker and tailoress, born of Aristocratic parents, tenderly reared until 15, when I lost a fond father—at 20, my mother—I have a way—a good reputation.

As for accomplishments, he said that I am at home in the parlor or the kitchen, at the piano or my work table. I play music some, but am not expert enough to be a teacher. My age is 23; my form, 'tis said, is faultless—impeccable, neither dark nor sallow—but has a tinge of tan, the wonder of which is a summer sky—Roman nose, characteristic of my race—mouth not large but a little saucy looking. They sometimes tell me I am not handsome, but passable. Now, if you think I can do better here than at home, my wish is to come. There are three from this place, that start the 1st of June, for San Francisco. How happy I would be to go with them, if I had the means to do so. If you think it advisable for me to come and think I could repay my passage money, I would like to come. If you feel disposed to send me the means to come, I can do anything that is commendable for a woman. If you should see fit to get up a club for the means to send for me, I trust you will select those worthy of the confidence that I must necessarily place in them. So, if

you prove to be on earth, and feel disposed to answer this plain, simple letter, please direct to Sarah Ann V.—B. Parry, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

And may every gift that life can give around thy path be thine.

May its young men to thee, know how a bright and happy noon.

And when thy last sweet song on earth, in lap of a saint is given,

May it be a prelude soft to deathless strains in heaven!

From your unknown friend.

SARAH A. V.—B.

BED BUGS.—Speaking of bed-bugs, a friend of ours, who put up at the Kalamazoo house, tells the following strong one:

You see I went to bed pretty all dressed up, after a full day on the old road before the plank was laid, calculation on a good sponge.—Was, just as the shivers began to ease off, I kinder felt something trying to pull off my shirt and diggin' their feet into the small of my back to get a good hold. I wiggled and twisted, and dabbled and pucker'd—all no use—keep a goin' it like all sin. Bimbo got up and struck a light to look around a spell—found a pack of bed-bugs scattered around and more droppin' off my shirt and runin' down my legs every minnit. Swept off a place on the floor, shook out a quilt, lay down and kivered up in it for a nap. No use—mounted right on me, like a passel of rats on a meal tub—dug a hole in the kiver lid and crawled through and gave me fits for trying to hide. Got up again went down stairs and got the slush bucket from the wagon. Brought it up and made a circle of tar on the floor—lay down on the floor on the inside, and felt comfortable that time any how. Left the light burnin' and watched 'em. See 'em get together and have a camp-meetin' bout it, and then they were off in a squad, with an old gray-headed he one, at the top, right up the wall, out on the ceiling till they got to the right spot, and dropped plumb into my face. Fact, by thunder.

Well I swept 'em up again and made a circle of tar on the ceiling too. Thought I had 'em foul that time; but I swan to man, if they didn't pull straws out of the bed, and build a regular bridge over it.

Seeing an incredible expression on our visage, he clinched the story thus:

It's so, whether you believe it or not and some of 'em walked across on stilts. Bed-bugs are curious critters and no mistake 'specially the Kalamazoo kind.—Grand River Eagle.

APRIL 11, 1854.

NO. 6. UNION STREET, NORFOLK.

## THE GROCERIES.

WHERE may be found every variety of Sweets, Cakes, Tarts, also Chocolate, Biscuits, Honey, Trinkets, Mincemeat, Cakes, Crackers, Flour, Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas, Bacon, Ham, Sausages, Middlings, Home unsupersed by any in the market, really very superior, pronounced so by a Judge York, when he was kept for a week in prison, or on a trial, and he said, "I have never seen such a good grocery as this."—The Grecery— together with the best fair and inferior brands of Liquors, both foreign and domestic—Soap, Candies, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c., many, very many articles too tedious to enumerate, very useful and palatable, they hardly ever thought of till now.

Call at "The Grecery" and the undersigned, who represents a small share of public patronage, will be prepared and happy to give particular attention to all who may favor him with a visit, whether with a view of buying, or seeing what nice things may be had by paying a little attention to the advertising columns.

PURDY & RODGERS.

Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Harvey, one door north of Dr. Musgrave's Drug Store, Head Street, E. City, N. C.

Dec. 20th, 1852.

BED BUGS.—Speaking of bed-bugs, a friend of ours, who put up at the Kalamazoo house, tells the following strong one:

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APRIL 11, 1854.

NO. 6. UNION STREET, NORFOLK.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC.

It is agriculturists and others invited to a new article of GROUND BONE. Bone Manure has long been known to be the most fertilizing article in use, not excepting even Guano; but there has always existed a difficulty in pulverizing it so that it will speedily and powerfully operate on the soil, at a cheap rate.

That difficulty has at length been overcome, and the article is now offered in its pure and most efficient state, ground and dry, and at a very reasonable price, retaining all its ammoniacal and glutinous matter, constituting the fertilizing qualities which cause this Manure to be superior to all others; and another consideration in its favor is, that it can be furnished to order from fresh ground, retaining all its virtues, at a very short notice, and at a reasonable rate.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of the valuable Manure, and is prepared to furnish it by the ton or smaller quantity. It is packed in tight boxes, 250 lbs. each, at a 200 per cent. of 2,000 lbs. Order, and will be specially filled.

S. BONSAL,

No. 22, Commerce St., Norfolk Va.

Feb. 21—8m.

NO. 6. UNION STREET, NORFOLK.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC.

It is agriculturists and others invited to a new article of GROUND BONE. Bone Manure has long been known to be the most fertilizing article in use, not excepting even Guano; but there has always existed a difficulty in pulverizing it so that it will speedily and powerfully operate on the soil, at a cheap rate.

That difficulty has at length been overcome, and the article is now offered in its pure and most efficient state, ground and dry, and at a very reasonable price, retaining all its ammoniacal and glutinous matter, constituting the fertilizing qualities which cause this Manure to be superior to all others; and another consideration in its favor is, that it can be furnished to order from fresh ground, retaining all its virtues, at a very short notice, and at a reasonable rate.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of the valuable Manure, and is prepared to furnish it by the ton or smaller quantity. It is packed in tight boxes, 250 lbs. each, at a 200 per cent. of 2,000 lbs. Order, and will be specially filled.

S. BONSAL,

No. 22, Commerce St., Norfolk Va.

Feb. 21—8m.

NO. 6. UNION STREET, NORFOLK.

UNDIGNIFIED SNEEZING.

WILLIAM A. WALTERS,

No. 26 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

He has received his FALL SUPPLY OF CARGETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON MATERIALS, AND PAPER HANGINGS, making his stock a full and complete one, to which he would call the attention of all giving an assurance that his terms shall be as moderate as those charged in any other city.

N. B.—All work in his line of business done at short notice, such as cutting out and making Carpets, making Curtains, Mattoxes, Feather Beds, covering old Sofas, Chairs, papering Rooms, &c.

FRINGES.—Just received a splendid assortment of Fringes, Lace, of Headings, and other styles of every shade and color. The Bee Hive is the place. J. SMITH, Proprietor.

Norfolk, April 1.

ICE! ICE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are happy to announce that they have received a cargo of ICE, which they are now prepared to serve out to the public very reasonable terms. Those who take it require it will have it delivered to their residences, and will be charged a small fee.

At the first call, the undersigned will have it carefully packed for them.

J. B. FEARING & BRO

E. City, May 16.

GROCERIES.—A fine assortment of

groceries, consisting of Flour, M

oist, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Crackers, Lard, Bacon, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Pepper, Spice, Nuts, etc., also Tubs, Buckets, Hoses, Horse Collars, &c., for sale by

may 16 A. H. CURRAN.

STRING AND SUMMER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY WILLIAM T. HINTON,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

IN RETURNING my thanks to my friends and the public for their past liberal patronage, I would respectfully inform them that I have recently returned from the cities of Baltimore and New York with a new supply of everything to be found in a Variety Store.

I have been quite careful in the selection of my goods, and feel confident of suiting all who may favor me with a call, in style, quality and price. I therefore advise all who are in want of goods to come and see me, and before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM T. HINTON.

March 28, 1854.—(f. Old North State copy.)

NAGS HEAD.

PERSONS desirous of locating their families at Nags Head during the Summer Season and who prefer having a house apart from the Hotel are informed that they will be allowed the use of the Seaside or Sound side, free of ground rent, provided they will take their meals at the Hotel—and a fair deduction will be made in consequence of heads of families furnishing their residences. Buildings erected on the ground of the proprietor may be removed or destroyed at the time of the sale or partition of the property.

The Hotel will also be open to the accommodation of all who favor me with their patronage, with the assurance that no pains shall be spared to render it a more pleasant and agreeable resort than ever before. Extensive repairs and improvements are now being made in anticipation of a brilliant season.

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

March 28, 1854.—(f. Old North State copy.)

NAGS HEAD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have

associated them selves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public that they have been constant in their hands and good assortment of Carriages, Brough